

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Hercules G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:  
One Year, \$2.00  
Six Months, \$1.25  
Three Months, \$0.75  
One Month, \$0.25  
Single Copies, 5 Cents

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager  
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,  
104-106 Times Building.

CHICAGO OFFICE:  
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager  
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,  
104-106 Times Building.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:  
In charge of E. J. Cooper, 30 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter  
for publication should be addressed to the  
EDITOR.

Address all business communications to  
THE DESERET NEWS,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 6, 1902.

## WHAT IS AN ASYLUM?

We have received the following personal letter from a preceptor in an eastern college, whose identity we do not wish to disclose, because we have nothing personal in view in making public the matter, over which he seems to be much exercised. We give the communication in its entirety, spelling unchanged, but without the signature:

"In your editorial column of Dec. 14th you have an article on 'Counsel for the Deaf and Dumb.' I am very sorry to see you call the pupils of the school for the Deaf 'inmates' of the asylum.' Webster defines 'asylum'—a place of refuge or shelter for criminals, debtors or the insane. A moment's thought will convince you that the Utah school is not an asylum. It is an educational institution and should be so classified. It is a shame that newspapers which reach the masses and form a basis of their daily education should give such an erroneous classification. As for myself if I met a man and he asked me if I was from an 'asylum' or the 'insane,' I would tell him that such a thing was never in existence, and would remember this man as one not conversant with modern language and its usages.

"You will confer an inestimable favor on the school by hereafter calling it by its right name."

One who undertakes to lecture another on the meaning of a word should inform himself correctly before making the attempt. The writer of the foregoing letter has neglected to do this and so his effort suggests the adage of the poet, 'A little learning is a dangerous thing.'

Reference to the article of which he complains, shows that no such phrase as 'inmates of the asylum' can be found therein. The criticism he indulges in was evidently made in haste. We hope he will find time to 'repent of it at leisure.'

Now, as to the meaning of the word 'asylum,' which does appear once in our article, referring to the building in which the State school for the deaf, dumb and blind is established. The Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia, which is a philological standard, and is considered by many of our foremost educators the finest work in the English language, among the definitions of the word gives the following:

Specifically—An institution for receiving, maintaining, and so far as possible, ameliorating the condition of persons suffering from bodily defects, mental maladies or other misfortune; as an orphan asylum, an asylum for the blind, for the insane, etc.

The institution referred to in our article is not only a school for children who are afflicted with the loss or absence of the powers of speech and hearing, or of sight, but is charitable in its provisions for persons destitute of the means for necessary clothing, traveling, etc., and is supported by the state as a home for such persons. It is, therefore, an asylum, a retreat, and the term is not one of opprobrium, by any means. If the phrase 'asylum for the blind' is correct as used in the Century Dictionary, then the institution alluded to by the 'News' is properly called an asylum, because the blind are received there as well as the deaf and dumb. Under the definition given by that work, the word was appropriately used in these columns.

Now for Webster, whose work, which is passing as a standard, is cited by our correspondent but in a by no means disingenuous manner. He has omitted Webster's chief definitions, in an endeavor to put the matter in an unfavorable light. But Webster defines asylum to mean:

"Exemption from spoliation and spoil."  
"A sanctuary or place of refuge and protection."  
"Any place of retreat and security."  
"Specifically an institution for the protection or relief of the unfortunate; as an asylum for the poor, the deaf and dumb, or the insane."

The Standard Dictionary, an improvement on Webster's, defines the word thus:

"An institution, charitable or otherwise, for the care of some class of afflicted, unfortunate or destitute persons, etc."

As we have shown, the institution at Ogden is for the relief of classes mentioned by Webster; therefore, using our critic's own authority, our use of the word was precisely correct. It is true that the Standard states that the term is sometimes 'erroneously applied also to purely educational institutions, as for the deaf and the blind.' But our State institution is something more than a 'purely educational' establishment. It is charitable in its nature, and is for the care and maintenance of its inmates as well as for their education, and takes in not only the afflicted and the 'unfortunate,' but also destitute persons who are either deaf or dumb or blind.

Our rash critic evidently needs some training himself in the use of the English language, and does not shine very brightly as an educator in an American college. He would probably gag at calling America an 'asylum' for the oppressed." Another thing which he should consider is, that in trying to

make us "an offender for a word" he has passed by, without notice, the purpose of the entire editorial in which the word asylum only once occurred, and then to avoid tautology; the theme of it was the preaching of the Gospel to deaf mutes. That is a subject of some importance. The incidental use of the word asylum, whether exactly appropriate or not, is of comparatively minor significance, but it is a little point that has turned to view the smallness of a mind, which lost sight of something substantial and beneficial, and seized upon a mere fly-speck as the subject for unlearned criticism and unnecessary carping. Our would-be instructor is evidently behind the times even as a pedant and a pedagogue.

Our State institution is worthy the support of the public, is well conducted, has an able corps of instructors, and no complaint has come from any of them as to the term asylum as applied to the building in which the school is held, for they are intelligent and consistent and think more of the general interests of the pupils than the purport of a single word.

## WAR ON CRIME.

The citizens of Denver are up in arms against the lawless element that seems to have been in operation there recently. According to Denver papers a series of crimes have been perpetrated there within the past year, and now a committee of safety has been organized for the protection of the citizens, while the city authorities will be appealed to, for the appointment of a large extra force of policemen.

This is as it should be. It is claimed that criminals have been flocking to Denver, because they believed that they could operate with greater safety there than in other large cities. It is a fact, it is necessary for the citizens of that place to establish an example and strike terror in the ranks of thieves, robbers and murderers, by a rigid application of law, and they will succeed too. For when they are united for the protection of property, life, home and honor, they will gain the victory.

Denver's warfare against crime and criminals is of interest to the neighboring cities too. The lawless element, driven from one city will scatter, and appear in other cities. Special vigilance may be necessary here and elsewhere, as a result of the energetic measures inaugurated by Denver citizens. But whatever measures are needed to make the intermountain region too hot for those who live by crime, should be taken cheerfully.

## MONEY IN THE WORLD.

According to figures published by the New York Mail and Express, the world's supply of money has increased from \$4,600,000,000 in 1873, to \$11,713,200,000 at the beginning of 1891. The most significant fact in this connection is that the gold and silver supply has about quadrupled, while uncovered paper increased only about 30 per cent during the period covered by the statistics.

In 1873 the total for the world was, gold, \$1,209,800,000; silver, \$1,057,055,000; and uncovered paper, \$2,332,945,000. At the beginning of 1891 the amount of gold had increased to \$4,908,700,000 or more than quadrupled, the uncovered paper was \$2,033,400,000.

In 1873 the United States had about \$125,000,000 in gold scattered in banks and in circulation on the Pacific coast. In 1873 this had increased to \$213,200,000, and at the end of 1891 it was over \$478,000,000. Since 1896 the tide has been rising in the treasury and in the banks, and the stock is the largest in the world. It was \$1,110,000,000 a year ago and has gained steadily since.

## RABBI HIRSCH ON ZIONISM.

A mass meeting of American Zionists in Chicago held on Sunday was remarkable chiefly for the fact that Rabbi Hirsch, who has been considered indifferent to that remarkable movement, came out unequivocally in favor of it, provided the Zionists proceed 'from agitation to action.' He admitted that the condition of his people in Russia, Roumania and Galicia is 'a blot on civilization,' and that their gathering to America would not solve the problem. He said on this point:

'Shall we call them to America? I would gladly do so, if their coming would be a solution of the problem. But it would not be. From the prey of Russia to the sweatshops of America does not spell redemption.'

On the other hand, he stated that the Zionist plan offers freedom to the oppressed. 'The name of their country,' he said, 'appeals hope. I should not be a man if I did not realize that for these persecuted Jews, Jerusalem spells reason, justice, manhood and liberty. Take Palestine,' he exclaimed, 'and I will be with you, and we will all work together.'

Evidently the Zionist movement is growing in favor, as its aims and possibilities are becoming better understood. Five years ago it was generally regarded as the vapors of a visionary, except by persons who believe in the literal fulfillment of predictions by ancient Hebrew seers, but now it is earnestly discussed by practical, thoughtful men. It is claimed that it has the approbation of the German Emperor, and that it is favorably considered by the Sultan of Turkey, while there are workers for it in nearly every country under the sun. That is remarkable progress in five years. A movement that has gained immense proportions in a brief space of time, and which, if consummated, will involve radical changes in the political structure of the world, cannot be ignored.

## GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

The real trouble between Germany and Venezuela is, according to the New York World, that the latter refuses to submit to extortion.

There is a railroad, built by German banks and merchants. The road is said to have cost \$60,000 a mile, or less, but as the Venezuelan government had guaranteed 7 per cent on its bonds, whatever the amount, the cost was run up to \$45,000 a mile. There was also a 'loan' made, it seems, equally advantageous to those who engineered it.

Now General Castro and his government have practically repudiated the pledge to pay interest on the bonds and the 'loan.' The German government insists that the pledge be kept, and that the property rights of German citizens be respected. The claims seem to amount to something like \$2,000,000.

The United States is, of course, not concerned in the matter. The German ambassador at Washington has given assurances that there will be no permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory, and that the principles of the Monroe doctrine will be respected. Germany will simply act on the precedents recently established in Turkey, and that proceeding there can be no valid objection.

Our government, however, might consistently suggest arbitration. If it is true that Germany is about to enforce the payment of a debt, much of which is fraudulent, arbitration would be the proper course. The debt should be reduced to honest limits by disinterested parties, in the interest of both countries. It would be time enough for Germany to use force, if arbitration had been tried and found impracticable. We do not see how our government can fail to use its influence for peaceful settlement of the difficulty, without ignoring the spirit of the agreement entered into with the other powers represented at the Hague congress. For while it may be true that the seizure of the customs at certain ports is not war, yet in a country like Venezuela, the landing of foreign troops may lead to war, whether it is called by that name or not, and the powers at the Hague pledged themselves to exhaust every means for a peaceful settlement of difficulties, before resorting to bloodshed.

Friendly influence ought to be brought to bear upon the two countries interested to settle their differences on a just and equitable basis.

In the baseball war it seems that Freedman shrieked.

The whole city continues wrapped in fog, but more particularly the city council.

Tom Lawson's calendar is entitled to a place along side Poor Richard's almanac.

The Carnegie Institution is destined to become a great American 'institute-shun.'

People are asking: What has knocked the tar out of the Asphalt trust?

Why doesn't the Pan-American congress submit its differences on arbitration to arbitration?

Mayor Seth Low is a bouncer. He bounced forty-five thousand Tammany office-holders New Year's day.

The city council could do no better than to adopt as its motto these words of General Grant: 'Let us have peace.'

Those eighty thousand dollar seats in the New York stock exchange are almost as expensive as a seat in Congress.

The hotel and restaurant men may fight the game law. Being game men what more natural than that they should fight?

Six days of the new year gone and not a negro burned at the stake throughout the whole country. It is a remarkable record.

Director Murdoch of the weather bureau promises either rain or snow tonight and tomorrow. Anything is preferable to the fog.

General Bell is determined to have peace in Batangas province. He is using Browning's peacemaker as the chief means for procuring it.

Edgar Stanton MacLay's successor in the navy department has been appointed. He will studiously avoid writing contemporaneous naval history.

The new secretary of the treasury has twelve toes—six on each foot. It will be an easy matter to distinguish his footprints on the sands of time.

With Hanna adherents controlling the house and Foraker men running the senate, the Ohio legislature is not unlike a house divided against itself.

A St. Louis clergyman advocates women making proposals of marriage. He would change the old adage and make it read: 'Woman proposes but man disposes.'

Washington is running South Dakota and Oklahoma a great race for first place as a divorce Mecca. Forty-eight applications for separation were filed the other day.

The 'News' salutes the city officers who commenced new terms today, and bespeaks for them all the confidence and support of the public regardless of party or religion. Success!

The Senate committee's exposure and exposure of the Panama company in its efforts to prevent canal legislation and its desperate attempt to secure financial standing in the United States, should close the door against any further hearing from it or in its behalf.

Springfield Republican.

That there is a prejudice among the American people in favor of a certain canal route across the isthmus may be admitted, but, on the other hand, the American people have business sense, and the probability of a canal is a business problem. To allow sentiment to dictate the choice of routes were as absurd as to build wooden warships because Perry fought in them on Lake Erie. The people should have the greatest possible return for their money, and the route that will prove the cheapest, all things considered, should have the preference.

New York Evening Post.

The rage for a Nicaraguan canal for the sake of Nicaragua rather than for that of the canal, seems to be subsiding at Washington—in the Senate, if not in the House. The disappearance of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the opening of the whole field of exploitation to our enterprise has given room for such concrete considerations as dollars and cents, time of construction, time of operation, harbor facilities, and other things which would be decisive if the works were to be undertaken by private capitalists.

Chicago News.

It is easy to understand why the shareholders in the Panama canal enterprise should now declare their eagerness to sell their canal at any price. Should the United States proceed to complete the waterway via the Nicaragua route the money invested in the Panama enterprise would be almost a hopeless loss. Even were both canals to be dug the one at Panama could not hope to compete with the one at Nicaragua. It probably would be used by vessels plying between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of South America, but that, it has been estimated, is only about one-fourth of the traffic which would make use of an isthmian waterway.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"A Diplomatic Game for an Empire" is the title of a series of articles by Senator Beveridge in The Saturday Evening Post, the first of which appeared Nov. 18. The Senator tells the world how Russia outwitted England, made an ally of France, and took the fruits of victory from Japan. No one who desires to understand thoroughly the eastern situation can afford to overlook these articles. The Senator has been spending several months in the far East going by way of Europe, and crossing Siberia and Manchuria under circumstances which gave him an intimate acquaintance with the newest aspects of the expansion movements of the Russian empire.—Philadelphia.

Senator from oblivion for a few short moments.

The Ministerial Association has taken proper ground on the Sunday liquor-selling question. The predictions about it before the election seem to have been literally fulfilled. The promises of certain candidates have been broken and the law is flagrantly violated. Now let us see what those who are responsible intend to do about it. Anyhow, the ministers are on the right track in that direction.

Chicago is nothing if not literary. A Mr. Seymour of that town has published a large paper edition, in hand-cut type, of Milton's 'Hymn to the Nativity,' in which the line,

"Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending" appears as,

"Her sleeping Lord with hand-made lamp attending."

The change shows a fine appreciation of the superiority of things hand-made over things machine or poetically made. There ain't nothin' like culture; its better 'ner understanding.

A bill is to be introduced at Albany, N. Y., creating a state board of censors of the drama, which will be charged with the duty not only of passing upon the plays to be produced in that state, but of examining and licensing persons who wish to be actors. A splendid idea if splendidly carried out. But where are the immaculate men who will carry it out? As a starter Tom Platt, Dick Croker and Devery might be appointed censors.

The convention of Roman Catholic laymen in Cincinnati, says an exchange, called for the purpose of federating the Roman Catholic societies of the country, was a gathering of more than ordinary importance. Five hundred delegates attended, representing an aggregate of about six hundred thousand members of the co-operating societies, and the most prominent figures in the deliberations of the convention were Bishops McFall of Trenton, N. J., and Messmer, of Green Bay, Wis. Federation was accomplished, and a national body formed, under the name of 'The American Federation of Catholic Societies.' Some are predicting that the Federation will have over a million members in its affiliating organization before the next national convention in Chicago.

PANAMA OR NICARAGUA.

Chicago Record-Herald.

If the Panama shareholders have finally reached the point where they realize that their investment is a total loss unless they can sell to the United States, there is little doubt that an offer will be made that cannot fail to receive the serious consideration of Congress. For a purely engineering point of view it seems like a piece of consummate folly to dig a canal 150 miles long, utilizing a lake whose sand bottom is shifting and uncertain, when another route, only forty-six miles long, in which 40 per cent of the excavation has been done is offered upon terms that will insure this government absolute ownership and control of the waterway and at a price which will keep the total cost within the estimated cost of the longer route.

## Greatest Clearing Sale Yet Known in Utah.

This Memorable Bargain Event for the opening of 1902, will occur at Z. C. M. I. during the week

## Commencing Jan. 6th.

When the heaviest cutting yet made in prices this season will give to our patrons the best opportunities yet offered in the lines of goods on sale. Our entire stock is new and perfectly up-to-date. We will not carry over any till next season, preferring to dispose of it at sacrifice prices and to use the capital in new business. The fairer sex generally is invited to this great sale of

## LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Come and see the goods and note the cutting in two of prices. To insure a speedy sale we offer our immense stock of Muslin Underwear Garments at

20 TO 50 PER CENT OFF.

## Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

Evenings, 8:15. Matinee, 2:15.

## Tonight Only.

Chas. H. Vale presents the everlasting

## Devil's Auction

20th Edition. Kept up to the Minute. Stupendous Scenic Investiture. Interpolated with European Novelties. 40 Actors and Actresses. Extravagantly Costumed 40. Entrance to the Moon. Chinese Imperial Troupe! The Cavern of Grim Faces, the Castle of the Valley of Audacious, The Realm of Despair. OCEAN'S MIGHTY DEPTHS. A Sumptuous Transformation Scene. A Superior Kaleidoscope Presentation of Stage Ingenuity and Trick Scenery. Interpreted by handsome women and intelligent men. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

NEXT ATTRACTION: Tuesday and Wednesday, **Rupert of Hentzau.** Wednesday Matinee, **Prisoner of Zenda.** PRICES—Night, 25c. to \$1.00. Matinee, 25c, 50c, 75c. Children under 12, 25c. anywhere. Now on sale.

## THE GRAND THEATRE.

Paul Hammer Jr., Manager.

Three Nights and Wednesday Matinee, Beginning

## TONIGHT!

A Complete and Elegant Production of the Sterling Comedy-Drama A Romance of

## COON HOLLOW.

Eighth Season, Strong Company, Eighteen People. Special Scenery. Electrical Effects. The Thrilling Burglary. The Torpedo Sensation. The Steamboat Race. The Carolina Quartette. The Cotton Press Tragedy. Seats Now Selling.

After the Theater parties are handled with celerity and convenience at The Tavern. Wonderfully low prices, too.

## ROBINSON'S

## SHOE BARGAINS.

Men's Odds and Ends up to \$5.00 values, now **\$1.85**  
Ladies' Odds and Ends up to \$3.00 values, now **\$1.45**

## ROBINSON BROS. Co.,

Shoe Builders. 124 Main Street.

## EARLY IN JANUARY.

Immediately after finishing our inventory we will have a SALE of HARDWARE, STOVES, RANGES, CUTLERY, CHAFING DISHES, 5 O'CLOCK TEA POTS, etc., CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASSWARE that will interest you. 'A word to the wise is sufficient.' Wait for it.

SCOTT-STREVELL HARDWARE CO.

## SHEEPMEN

## .. TAKE NOTICE ..

That the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah insures wool in storage for any length of time desired. Call on our local agent, or write us.

## HEBER J. GRANT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, Nos. 20 to 25 S. Main, Salt Lake City.

## ELIAS MORRIS & SONS COMPANY

The most elegant and most extensive line of

## MANTELS

Ever exhibited in this city now in our Show Rooms.

21-23-25-27 W. SO. TEMPLE, SALT LAKE CITY.

When Your Cook Cannot Make Good Bread With

## HUSLER'S FLOUR,

Change Your Cook.

## COAL

WILLIAMS BROS. COAL CO.

A. L. WILLIAMS, Manager. Dealers in Rock Springs, Castle Gate, Grass Creek, Lump, Nut and Slack. Office, Godbe-Pitts Drug Co., 101 South Main. Yard, corner Second South and Third West streets. Telephone 921.